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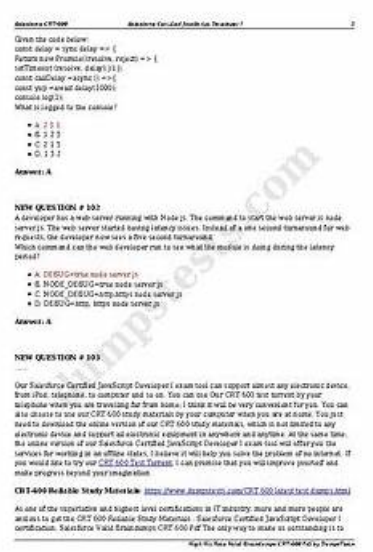

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Linux Foundation PCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Prometheus Fundamentals: This domain evaluates the knowledge of DevOps Engineers and emphasizes the core architecture and components of Prometheus. It includes topics such as configuration and scraping techniques, limitations of the Prometheus system, data models and labels, and the exposition format used for data collection. The section ensures a solid grasp of how Prometheus functions as a monitoring and alerting toolkit within distributed environments.

Topic 2	• Observability Concepts: This section of the exam measures the skills of Site Reliability Engineers and covers the essential principles of observability used in modern systems. It focuses on understanding metrics, logs, and tracing mechanisms such as spans, as well as the difference between push and pull data collection methods. Candidates also learn about service discovery processes and the fundamentals of defining and maintaining SLOs, SLAs, and SLIs to monitor performance and reliability.
Topic 3	• PromQL: This section of the exam measures the skills of Monitoring Specialists and focuses on Prometheus Query Language (PromQL) concepts. It covers data selection, calculating rates and derivatives, and performing aggregations across time and dimensions. Candidates also study the use of binary operators, histograms, and timestamp metrics to analyze monitoring data effectively, ensuring accurate interpretation of system performance and trends.
Topic 4	• Alerting and Dashboarding: This section of the exam assesses the competencies of Cloud Operations Engineers and focuses on monitoring visualization and alert management. It covers dashboarding basics, alerting rules configuration, and the use of Alertmanager to handle notifications. Candidates also learn the core principles of when, what, and why to trigger alerts, ensuring they can create reliable monitoring dashboards and proactive alerting systems to maintain system stability.
Topic 5	• Instrumentation and Exporters: This domain evaluates the abilities of Software Engineers and addresses the methods for integrating Prometheus into applications. It includes the use of client libraries, the process of instrumenting code, and the proper structuring and naming of metrics. The section also introduces exporters that allow Prometheus to collect metrics from various systems, ensuring efficient and standardized monitoring implementation.

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This is a desktop-based exam simulator software. The user can easily get used to its format and it is compatible with Windows. It has a bank of the actual Prometheus Certified Associate Exam (PCA) exam questions, going through them will prove to be vital for your Linux Foundation PCA exam preparation since a candidate must know his lacking points. The PCA Practice Exam simulator is reliable because its Linux Foundation PCA exam questions have been compiled by experts and you can be sure of their validity and accuracy. All features of the web-based practice exam are present in this software.

Linux Foundation Prometheus Certified Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which Prometheus component handles service discovery?

- A. Alertmanager
- B. Node Exporter
- C. Pushgateway
- D. Prometheus Server

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Prometheus Server is responsible for service discovery, which identifies the list of targets to scrape. It integrates with multiple service discovery mechanisms such as Kubernetes, Consul, EC2, and static configurations.
This allows Prometheus to automatically adapt to dynamic environments without manual reconfiguration.

NEW QUESTION # 30
What is the name of the official *nix OS kernel metrics exporter?

- A. os_exporter
- B. metrics_exporter
- C. node_exporter
- D. Prometheus_exporter

Answer: C

Explanation:
The official Prometheus exporter for collecting system-level and kernel-related metrics from Linux and other UNIX-like operating systems is the Node Exporter.
The Node Exporter exposes hardware and OS metrics including CPU load, memory usage, disk I/O, network traffic, and kernel statistics. It is designed to provide host-level observability and serves data at the default endpoint :9100/metrics in the standard Prometheus exposition text format.
This exporter is part of the official Prometheus ecosystem and is widely deployed for infrastructure monitoring. None of the other listed options (Prometheus_exporter, metrics_exporter, or os_exporter) are official components of the Prometheus project.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Node Exporter Overview, System Metrics Collection, and Official Exporters List.

NEW QUESTION # 31
Which PromQL expression computes the rate of API Server requests across the different cloud providers from the following metrics?
apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver", instance="192.168.1.220:6443", cloud="aws"} 1
apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver", instance="192.168.1.121:6443", cloud="gcloud"} 5

- A. rate(sum by (cloud)(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"})[5m])
- B. rate(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"}[5m]) by (cloud)
- C. sum by (cloud) (apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"})
- D. sum by (cloud)(rate(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"}[5m]))

Answer: D

Explanation:
The rate() function computes the per-second increase of a counter metric over a specified range, while sum by (label) aggregates those rates across dimensions - in this case, the cloud label.
The correct query is:
sum by (cloud)(rate(apiserver_request_total{job="kube-apiserver"}[5m])) This expression:
Calculates the rate of increase in API requests per second for each instance.
Groups and sums those rates by cloud, giving the total request rate per cloud provider.
Option A incorrectly places by (cloud) after rate(), which is not valid syntax.
Option B returns raw counter totals (not rates).
Option D incorrectly applies rate() after aggregation, which distorts the calculation since rate() must operate on individual time series before aggregation.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - rate() Function, Aggregation Operators, and Querying Counters Across Labels sections.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which exporter would be best suited for basic HTTP probing?

- A. JMX exporter
- B. SNMP exporter
- C. Apache exporter
- D. Blackbox exporter

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Blackbox Exporter is the Prometheus component designed specifically for probing endpoints over various network protocols, including HTTP, HTTPS, TCP, ICMP, and DNS. It acts as a generic probe service, allowing Prometheus to test endpoints' availability, latency, and correctness without requiring instrumentation in the target application itself.

For basic HTTP probing, the Blackbox Exporter performs HTTP GET or POST requests to defined URLs and exposes metrics like probe success, latency, response code, and SSL certificate validity. This makes it ideal for uptime and availability monitoring. By contrast, the JMX exporter is used for collecting metrics from Java applications, the Apache exporter for Apache HTTP Server metrics, and the SNMP exporter for network devices. Thus, only the Blackbox Exporter serves the purpose of HTTP probing.
Reference:
Verified from Prometheus documentation - Blackbox Exporter Overview and Exporter Usage Guidelines.

NEW QUESTION # 33
How would you correctly name a metric that provides metadata information about the binary?

- A. app_build
- B. app_build_info
- C. app_build_desc
- D. app_metadata

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Prometheus naming convention for metrics that expose build or version information about an application binary uses the _info suffix. The standard pattern is:
<application>_build_info
This metric typically includes constant labels such as version, revision, branch, and goversion to describe the build environment.
For example:
app_build_info{version="1.2.3", revision="abc123", goversion="go1.22"} 1 This approach follows the official Prometheus instrumentation guidelines, where metrics ending in _info convey metadata or constant characteristics about the running process.
The other options do not conform to the Prometheus best practice of suffix-based semantic naming.
Reference:
Extracted and verified from Prometheus documentation - Metric Naming Conventions, Exposing Build Information, and Standard _info Metrics sections.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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